FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT OF JULY 19.

No Fourth of July has been for years celebrated with more ardor and enthusiasm than the last. Whether the possibility of the loss of our present nationality, or the evils that have reatened the Union, or that the greatness and extent of our empire never before so forcibly struck the attention of our ene, we cannot tell. But the fact is true that more patriotism has been exhibited, and men of different parties have felt themselves drawn nearer to each other than has been experienced for a long time. We presume, upon the occasion, that as much has been said as was necessary upon the bless ings of the Union, the desire for its perpetuity; upon the greatness of our glory and the extent of our dominions, and upon the future influence this nation must extend over the whole world. There probably was no lack of such soul-stirzing topics that would commend themselves to the feelings or the vanity of every American hearer.

One thing, however, was studiously kept out of view i all these patriotic effusions, and that was those considerations which we lack as a nation for the proper benefit and use of all the blessings God has given us.

Under this topic we need such an estimate of our advan tages as would produce contentment. Discontent with our resent condition is becoming a national trait. It lies at the basis of some of the enterprise and of all the restlessness o the Yankee character. It is the foundation of that mad ambition which begins to show its baleful and polluted influences upon our nature. Were we contented with our present posions, with the natural and proper growth of our power, with all the means and appliances which Providence has given us of being a benefit to the world and a check to the progress of tyranny, we should not witness such encroachments on the rights of weaker Powers as this generation have seen, or such plans formed by so many leading men for the invasion of neutral territory, or such yearnings after the annexation of every thing annexable within our grasp. Were the nation contented with the natural progress of things, the doctrine of "manifest deatiny" would never be heard among us.

We need as a nation a sense of gratitude for what w arc. All the contemplations of our greatness which our Fourth of July orators spread out in such glowing language before us should create gratitude, not inspire vanity. do differ from other nations, and we do seem destined by Providence to spread abroad in the world the principles of true liberty, and to furnish an example of freedom and independence, flourishing with law and order. The very causes that have produced these results should draw us to be grateful to Providence, and not lead us to the atheistical feeling that we have been the creators of our own destiny.

We need, as a nation, more personal virtue-a greater in dividual subjection to law. Crime is becoming too common amongst us. Laws are yearly becoming less stringent and acious in putting down vice. A disregard to that elevated standard of pure public morals, which once was our glory and our safeguard, is becoming more powerful every day. By the destruction of public morality, the loss of public industry and thrift will follow. While we are manifesting t other nations the apparent influences of a free Governmen our own condition will too surely become the freedom of licen tiousness, not of law. Amidst such a deterioration of pub lic morals, we soon shall feel the influence of the demagogue who can much more readily control the vicious and the depraved than the upright and pure. The influence of the de magogue, with his corruptions, will float us full surely to the brink of the cataract that has engulphed every former republic; for the demagogue and the military despot, in a nation like ours, are but succeeding steps of the same downward

We need, and it is of immense importance to us in our present situation, such a patriotic feeling as will, at one of the citizens of San Francisco, and do bind ourselves, esglance, take in the interests of the whole land. Sectional views and prejudices and interests divide us too much. We views and prejudices and interests divide us too much. We faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined often speak of the North, the South, the West, as if they that no thief, burglar, incendiary, or assassin shall escape principles of government. To be prosperous and happy as one community we must feel as one nation.

PEACHES.-A few peaches, mostly from the South, hav made their way into our market. At New Orleans they are to be had in abundance, chiefly from the orchards of Mr. Felix Huston, who has undertaken to supply that city with the finest fruit at a cheap rate. By the way, we observe the following singular fact in one of the New Orleans papers :

"That eminent physician, Dr. Stone-in whose blunt say-"That eminent physician, Dr. Stone—in whose blunt sayings there are always deep thought and sound philosophy—yesterday declared that Huston's movement was worth a thousand quarantines for the health of New Orleans. 'No more sourcy,' said the Doctor. 'Est stewed peaches, if you would keep off indigestion. Plenty of fruit for the people,

"The statistics of Gen. Huston's plantation verify this re mark. Before he bought it great mortality prevailed there. One of its former owners lost fifty negroes. He whipped his negroes whenever they were caught eating a peach, a melon, or an apple. Gen. Huston has one hundred slaves on his place. He plants thirty acres in melons. His negroes live place. He plants thirty acres in melons. His negroes in the peach orchard. He whips them unless they eat the best and choicest; and this they take care to do! There have been but three deaths on the place, and those were old obstinate negroes, who wouldn't eat peaches!"

[New York Evening Post.

RAILBOAD COLLISIONS .- The Albany "Knickerbocker. in urging the duty of State Legislatures to require railroad companies to provide double tracks, states that during the year ending January, 1851, the number of collisions that took place on the railroads of the United States amounted to one hundred and sixty-three, which collisions deprived one hundred and seventy-nine men of their lives, while the number crushed and mangled amounted to two hundred and nine teen more. Such accidents, it is argued, are not only the most numerous, but the most fatal of all the disasters to which railroads are liable; and yet they comprise the very class which it is most easy to guard against and prevent by supplying the roads with double tracks.

A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF TWO CHILDREY .- I the absence of their parents two little girls, five or six year old, one a daughter of Mr. John A. Root, the other of Mr. Hathaway, both of Haydenville, Massachusetts, undertook sport upon a raft above Hayden's button factory. In the ac of getting on the raft they pushed it from the shore, and were carried over the dam, where there is a fall of twelve or fifteen feet. As the raft rose to the surface, a little hand was see clinging to it, and a man plunged into the river, seized the hand, drew out the girl, and found the other clinging to one of her feet. Neither sustained any injury.

CARE FOR TRAVELLERS. - The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, it is said, pay a very commendable attention to the comfort of travellers on their road. At a point midway between the ends and sides of the cars a pedestal is firmly fixed, on which is fastened a keg holding from 12 to 15 gallons well filled with ice water.

STRUCTURE CONFESSION OF A MURDER. -- In Halifax recent ly a private of the let Royal regiment, now in garrison, about to return to England, appeared at the police court, and volunevening, in a lonely place, by drowning her in a canal. The crime had so preyed upon the offender's mind that he at length determined to give himself up to justice, and permit the law to take its course. He was committed, and probably will be

The Wheeling Gazette says that John Loudon, who arrested a few days since for counterfeiting, while on his way to Virginia under charge of officers succeeded, while at the Goddard Houses at Marysville, in taking something that caused his death. He died on Friday evening, 11th instant.

The Rochester Times says we could never understand the reason why the man who sells a yard of cloth, or a hoe, or an axe, or a pair of shoes is regarded by the community as a better or more respectable man than he who made it; nor he who sells a barrel of flour, or ships it off to another country, than he who raises the wheat from which it was manufactured. THE MOB LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The dreadful instance of the application of Lynch Law in San Francisco, of which we have given the particulars, naturally enough engrossed much of the public attention. The newspapers of California, so far as we have seen, fully justify the out-rage; but the press here on the Atlantic border most earnestly and unreservedly deprecate this no public teacher, no head of a family should let mob-law rule. The citizens of San Francisco doubtless have suffered from such villains, yet the proceedings of the so-called "Secret Committee" mind us of the terrible sway of the Star Chamber of European memory, when no man felt safe from

too quick judgment. The testimony given before the Coroner at San Francisco, in holding an inquest upon the body of the man Jenkins, indicates the fearful state of uncertainty which was naturally coming to pass:

"J. P. Noyce, a police officer, sworn.—Refused to answer any questions; being called upon for his reasons, he stated that he refused because he had every reason to believe that there is a Secret Committee, or inquisition, in the city, and if he should tell what he had seen, or known, or heard, he should be in danger of his life. He had been a citizen of San Francisco for two years, and was a good American. H before the Secret Tribunal, and therefore he feared for his life if he sould testify against them. He did not fear for himself, but for his family. Being asked by a juror, he answered that he had heard the evidence of the other witnesses, and that what he knew, if stated, would be new matter, tending to implicate other persons than those named in the execut the deceased."

Among the other witnesses who testified were WILLIAM DEVIER, of Baltimore, who endeavored to prevent two men from tolling the engine-house bell as a signal for the execution and also DAVID C. BRODERICK, Esq., the fearless " law and order man," who swore to seeing Capt. Wakeman acting conspicuously, and others he named, in the hanging. He said

"That he (Mr. B.) was held back by one Wm. H. Jones and another man; that this Mr. Jones 'had hold of the rope; and that Mr. Jones seemed to be in favor of hanging everybody that did not belong to his party.' 'I spoke to him,' continued Mr. Broderick, 'about the courts, and his reply was. To hell with the courts?

Another witness. Ira Cole, testified as follows: "Saw the rope put round his (Jenkins's) neck; saw Capt. Wakeman there; saw him have hold of the rope, pulling it till the man was hauld up, and then saw him fasten it to the railing. Heard Capt. Wakeman call for a belaying pin to make fast the rope; saw others have hold of the rope; I saw officer Harding trying to get the man down.

We are glad to see that many of the citizens of San Fran cisco do not sanction these tumultuous proceedings. But, on the other hand, it is contended by others who are familia with the condition of things in San Francisco that self-pre servation positively demanded this assumption of power by the people. A letter received at Boston, dated at San Francisco on the 13th of June, speaking of the affair, says :

"You understand too well how our community is situate be at all surprised at the course pursued. The list of nam is a guaranty that we acted with deliberation. As one o the original committee I was present at the trial, and there was no doubt in the mind of any one of the guilt of the party. The reason why we are a Secret Committee is, that our plan-for capturing criminals abould not be made public, thereby defeating our object; and the trial was carried on by ourselve for fear, if we should attempt in the open air, the populace, justly enraged by all they have suffered, would not give the party a fair trial. I know that we shall be considered at home as being the opponents to law and order, especially those the exigencies of the case. The committee are upheld in all they have done by the respectable portion of the community, and our number, which on the night of the trial was only about eighty, has increased to something like two hundred and fifly, and in the course of a few days I think it will number a

The substance of the Constitution of the "Committee of Vigilance," who carried the execution into effect, is set forth in the following Preamble:

"Whereas it has become apparent to the citizens of Sai Francisco that there is no security to life and property, eithe under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or un-der the laws as now administered, therefore the citizens whose names are hereun o attached do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and good or der of society and the preservation of the lives and property unto the other, to do and perform every lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when prisons, the carelessness or corruption of the police, or laxity of those who pretend to administer justice."

The articles subjoined to the above preamble provide for the establishment of the headquarters of the committee, at which one or more members shall be constantly on duty to receive the report of any member of the association, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Prancisco; and if, in the judgment of the member or members of the committee present, it be such an act as justifies the interfer ence of this committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, to assemble the committee at once to take such action as a majority shall determine on. The vote of the majority is to be binding on all, and the members pledge themselves to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of the committee, at the hazard of their lives and their fortunes.

Comments on the above by the Boston Journal. LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA .- The last arrival from California brought intelligence of the trial and execution under the unwritten code of Judge Lunch, of a notorious English thief. This act was committed under the suspices of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of San Francisco-not in the heat of passion, but after due deliberation by a committee which was evidently organized in anticipation of the arrest of an offender. This serious affair in vites public attention and comment, and will give occasion for much diversity of opinion.

The Alta and Herald both contain full accounts of this affair. Although disapproving strongly of any interference with the administration of the due course of law in the protection of the rights of the citizens, these papers still unite in the conviction that the time had arrived when the people were compelled, for the safety of their lives and the protec tion of their property, to take the law into their own bands, and mete out a terrible punishment to the guilty. The Alta says: "Our citizens have been robbed and murdered, our fair city destroyed by the torch of the fiendlike incendiary and hundreds of honest toiling men stripped of their hardearned gains-their prospects in life ruined. Such a a'e of affairs could not longer be borne; it was against every principle of self-preservation and forbearance; lenity and mercy had absolutely ceased to be virtues-their practice was almost criminal."

And we would remark here that this sentiment is heartily esponded to by some of our fellow-citizens who have recent ly returned from San Francisco. Although lovers of law, and deeply deploring the occasion for the exercise of any set not in accordance with its prescribed modes, they nevertheless contend that such is the state of things there, so exposed are the citizens to the ravages of organized bands of the worst of felons, and so utterly inefficient have the regularly-instituted authorities, supported by law, proved themselves to protect either property or life, that self-preservation demanded the assumption of power by the people themselves, and the tarily confessed to having murdered a young woman, about eight years ago, at Norwich, England. The man's name is Thompson, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. The victim of this felony was a young woman with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, and the crime was perpetrated in the on terms of intimacy, and the crime was perpetrated in the protection to society. The record of the names of the "vigilance committee" who svow themselves responsible for the act embraces some of the most wealthy, honorable, and upright citizens of the State, leading business men of San Francisco, and men whose reputation and character entitle them to the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens.

To us, residing in the most perfect security under the operation of good laws faithfully administered, such proceedings seem violent, and perhaps unjustifiable. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Lynch-law is necessary under any circumstances, in a community where the people live under a code of laws of their own framing, admin officers who are responsible to public opinion for their acts. But we are free to say that if ever the occasion justified the application of Lynch-law, the recent affair in San Francisco is justifiable. Such is the condition of society in California that there is no security for life or property in the regular

operation of the laws. Venality and bribery have crept into the administration of justice and shaken all confidence in the majesty of the laws. Under these circumstances, was will mbesitatingly assert that a scene so terrible as that enected in ortsmouth Square will not exert a selutary influence

It is to be lamented that a necessity should seem to exist or so awful an example, and the press would fail in its duty society did it not discountenance the further exercise of reributive justice by a mob. There can be no security for the nocent where such scenes are countenanced. If a conmunity suffers justice to be administered by an irresponsible tristice and deeds of vengeance. A Lynch-court, compesed of the most respectable citizens, may punish a criminal to-cay, and to morrow the ignorant and depraved may assemble and case who is to decide that the former and not the latter is usrsons of the lowest classes in society? When we give these cts due consideration, we must, of necessity, arrive at the onclusion that the evils under which California society ufaw. In order to remedy the evils which exist, public opinion must be brought to bear on the courts of justice and theoficers of the law. The former must be purged, and a grict crutiny instituted into the conduct of the latter, ere the condition of society can be improved.

THE NEW LAW OF TAXATION IN VIRGINIA

We obtain from the Richmond Times of yester. day the following epitome of the provisions relaing to taxation which the Virginia Convention has finally determined to insert in the new Constitution of the

1. Taxation shall be, generally, ad valorem.
2. But slaves not twelve years old are exempted.
3. Slaves twelve years old and over shall be taxed papita, and not more than the tax on land worth \$300.

capita, and not more than the tax on land worth \$300.

4. White males twenty-one years old and over shall be taxed per capita with twice the tax on land worth \$200.

5. The Legislature may tax at its pleasure incomes, salaries, and licenses; but in that case the property or capital producing the income or salary, or to which the license relates, is to be exempt.

In regard to the present and uture public debts the State the sections agreed upon provide-

 That a fund of seven per cent. of the present debt shall be set apart for the payment of its interest and the gradual edemption of the principal.
 That a fund of eight per cent. of every debt hereafter reated shall likewise be set spart for the payment of its in-

erest and principal.

3. That the Legislature shall autorize no loans for longer period than thirty-four years.

4. That the Legislature shall not please to any incorporation of the logislature shall not please to any incorporation. rated company the interest or principal of any debt due fro it to the State.

The Times says : "The restrictions which it is propos place upon the Legislature, with respect to taxes upon slave property, are generally regarded us satisfactory; and we are not aware that, with these restictions, any serious bjection is raised to the general principle of ad valorem taxion. The triple arrangement of an ad alorem tax on land and other property, except slaves, of a capitation tax on white males equal to the tax on land woth \$400, and of a apitation tax on slaves over twelve years not exceeding the ax on land worth \$300, is, we believe, quite generally approved. But the express authority given to the Legislature tax licenses according to its pleasure s considered by many a dangerous discrimination sgainst tle mercantile interests. The provisions which the Convenion has adopted concerning the present and future debts of the State must at least have the effect of assuring the Public aroad of the firm

THE LATE DUEL AT NEW OR EANS. We observe by the New Orleans papers hat a Coroner's nquest was held on the 11th instant, in view of the body of OHN W. FROST, Esq., Editor of the "Cresent," who was killed on the preceding day in a duel with Dr Tgos. HUNT. Professor in the University of Louisiana. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the facts heretifore published. In the First District Court, held on the same day, Judge

etermination of Virginia faithfully to redem all her obli-

LABUR, in very emphatic language, called the attention of the District Attorney and Grand Jury to this unfortunate afthe event of a fatal termination to a duel, the survior shall on conviction suffer death, and every person aiding and abetting shall on conviction be punished as accessories before the facts. Judge Lanue urged that the law ought to be inforced, regardless of the high social position of the parties whom it

At the suggestion of the Grand Jury, on the same day, writs of capias were issued for the arrest of Dr. Thos. HUNT, as principal, and VICTOR CAIRE, Col. BELL. J. H. MAD-DOX, and EDWARD BOULIGHY as accessories to the crime of nurder. Up to the latest accounts none of the paties had

Col. THEODORE T. HUNT and ISAAC M. MARKS, he con estant Whig candidates for the nomination to Congress, and in the discussion of whose respective claims the duel originated, have both withdrawn from the canvass.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

The above liberal reward will be paid for the delivery, in this town, of a citizen of North Carolina that can produce estisfactory evidence that he is suffering from oppression by the General Government of the United States. As this individual would be a natural curiosity, he is wanted at once, to be sent to the World's Fair at London. [Ashville (N. C.) Messenger.

The Cincinnati Times speaks of an important Railroad novement in Ohio, having for its object the construction of a continuous line of railway from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, without crossing the Ohio river, and on a new route. This fraud in entering goods without the oath of the real owners, Mount Vernon, to make a road from the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, at its southern bend, near Londonville, to Columbus, via Mount Vernon, and a company at Springesding to that city, giving its passengers a choice of routes issued. by the valleys of Little and Big Miami.

A Convention of MECHANICS recently assembled at Atlana. Georgia. Between four and five hundred were in attendance as delegates. WILLIAM H. PRITCHARD was called upon to preside. The objects of the Convention were, first, to form State Mechanical Institute; second, to organize a system for the publication of Geographical School Books; third, to protest against mechanical employments in penitentiaries; and, fourth, to take ground against the policy of permitting negroes to engage in mechanical pursuits. Resolutions were submitted and adopted embodying all these views, and the Convention adjourned, after a session of two or three days.

PRAY PREPAY!

Some things are quite as well said in verse as in prose; a fact which will be undeniable, among the poets at least. The following impromptu, from one of our subscribers, is decidedly as well put as any thing of our own could be. It relates to the new post office law, and the necessity of accomm ourselves to it with all possible dispatch :

"Precept on precept, line upon line, Prepay your postage, and I'll prepay mine !" fore, for ourselves and the sake of the public generally, to pay three cents in advance on their letters, that we may be spared the necessity of paying five. "A penny saved," says Franklin, "is a penny gained." According to this rule, two pence saved is two pence gained; and putting the saved and gained together in such cases, we are four cents richer (by short paying of the transaction.

[Charleston " News." Mr. Meredith, the conductor of the freight train on the Beltimore and Susquehanna railroad, who was dreadfully injured by an accident near Parketon on Tuesday morning, we regret to learn died at York the same evening. OFFICIAL.

TO THE COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS .- [NEW SERIES No. 56.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 16, 1851. The existing revenue laws of the United States provide that the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States shall be verified by the oath of the owner thereof. Where the goods are owned by parties residing in the United States, this oath is taken before the Collector at the time of entry; and where they wholly beleng to a person or persons ounal, it will be impossible to draw the line between act of not residing at the time in the United States, the invoice is required to be verified by the oath of the owner, to be adminis tered by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States or by some public officer duly authorized to administer caths wresk their hatred upon a person innocent of all crime. In such in the country where the goods are purchased; in the latter case the certificate of the public officer who administer iffable? Where can a line be drawn between a mob of resectable citizens and an assemblage of infuriated and reckess of the United States in the port from which the goods are imported. If there be no Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the country from whence the goods may be imported, the authentication of the invoices may be executed ers will only be aggravated by a frequent resort to Lynch by a Consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there. If there be no such Consul, then the authentication may be made by two respectable merchants residing at the port from whence the goods are imported.

In addition to the fact that so great a number of the in voices of goods shipped to the United States by or for acount of non-resident merchants, traders, and manufacturers come forward unaccompanied by the needful consular certificates required by law, the Department has positive infor-mation which leads to the belief that this is a regular system with many of the foreign owners, with a wiew the better to enable them to have their goods entered, and the duties assessed, on an undervalued invoice, which is sworn to by their egents in the United States, who are really ignorant of the true cost. The parties thus also avoid the risk which would follow from allowing the reduced value at which the goods may be invoiced to be known to the Consul at the port of ipment, who, in most cases, would at once see the fraud, and whose duty it would be to put on his guard the Collecto at the port of destination.

Heretofore all the cases where the consular certificate has een accidentally or designedly omitted with the invoices for foreign account have been referred to the Department, which has, as a matter of course, admitted them to entry upon giving the usual bond for the production of said certificate within a certain limited period, according to the distance of the port of shipment. The Department has ascertained that in some of the principal ports of entry these bonds have been considered too much as a mere form; and, except where the parties have voluntarily produced the certificates at those ports, no demand has been made upon them, and the bonds remain on file unancelled. This has, of course, induced those foreign owners who have habitually sent forward their goods without the needful certificates to continue the practice, until the evil has become so general and extensive as to render it necessary to adopt vigorous measures to check and destroy it.

In the circular from this Department of 7th April, 1851, o American Consuls and Commercial Agents, which has been generally published in the public journals of the United States, and which the Consuls abroad were instructed to make public at the places of their respective residences, notice was given of the intended change of action by the Departnent on this subject after a reasonable delay. The time for this change, the Department thinks, has now arrived, and the Collectors are therefore requested and instructed to observe and enforce the following rules on the subject :

In all future importations of merchandise for account of non sident owners, where the invoices are not accompanied by the consular certificates required by law, the goods must be sent to the public stores, there to remain at the expense and risk of the owners until the certificate shall be produced; and no bonds will be taken, as heretofore, for the production of such certificates.

When, however, any such goods are of a perishable naure, or what are called fancy or " seasonable" goods, or where the sale would be materially injured by delay, the Department, unless there is obvious evidence of intended fraud. on a report of the facts by the importer, certified to by the Collector, will admit them to entry on such terms as the facts and circumstances of each case respectively may render ne-

Some of the foreign shippers and manufacturers are in the invoice of goods, part of which only come in the vessel with the certificate, the balance being intended for future shipment by a subsequent vessel or vessels; and in many intances, as the Department is advised, such goods are not ven manufactured at the time the invoice is dated and the certificate granted. In future no such certificate is to be respected, except for the goods which actually accompany it : and any other portion of the invoice which may come by other or subsequent vessels will be treated as being without consula certificates, unless there be a distinct and separate one for the goods by each vessel.

In all cases where bonds heretofore given for the production of consular certificates remain uncancelled, and the time for producing them has expired, the parties are to be notified in riting to pay the amount of such uncancelled bonds; and, on a failure to do so within thirty days after such notice, they will be immediately put into suit.

Should there be any of these cases where the Collector thinks, from peculiar circumstances, further time should be granted for the production of the certificate, the Department, on a presentation of the facts of the case, will take such cases into consideration, and, if the circumstances will warrant it, will grant the additional time required, under such terms and conditions as it may think advisable and just to exact.

You will use every diligence to prevent the entry of merchandise as the property of residents where it may be for foreign account, and whenever you may detect a deception or object is to be effected by uniting a company, organized at you will enforce the utmost penalty of the law against the offending parties.

The Consuls and Commercial Agents will be requested hereafter either to make their certificate upon the invoice itfield, where the Little Miami Railroad terminates, to make a self, or to give such details, where it is attached as a separate road from that point to the Pittsburgh road. The line will document, as to the names of the shippers, consignees, vesbe about one hundred and ten miles long, commencing near Londonville, and running by Mount Vernon, Delaware, and total amount, as will fully identify the invoice annexed; in-Marysville, to Springfield. At Mount Vernon the road will stead of giving, as heretofore, their certificates in such genross the Columbus and Lake Erie road, at Delaware the eral terms as to admit of the deception, which the Department Cleveland and Columbus road; and at Springfield, eighty is informed has been practised, of substituting another invoice niles from Cincinnati, the road will connect with two lines in place of the one for which the certificate was originally

By the habit, which has so generally prevailed, of virtually dispensing with the oath of the non-resident owners of for eign merchandise, these latter have possessed an undue advantage over the resident importers of the United States. A just regard for the rights and interests of the latter, as well a for the more faithful collection of the revenue, has governed the acction of the Department in establishing the rules laid down in the present circular.

The Department will embrace the occasion to observe, tha bonds which are taken in connexion with the business of the customs, of a similar nature to those for the consular certificates, are too frequently considered by the parties executing them as mere matters of form ; but it is the intention of the Department hereafter to make them realities, in obedience to the law, and you are, in consequence, requested and instructed to enforce the penalty of any such bonds as they may become due and forfeited.

WM. L. HODGE. Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. John Wisk made an ascension at Philadelphia. The importance of this advice will be better understood when we remind the reader that by the new law we save two cents on every letter the postage of which is paid by the sender. Our correspondents are particularly entreated, therefore, for ourselves and the sake of the public generally, to of Camden. The balloon used on the occasion is capable of contract of the sake of the public generally, to of Camden.

shor rait, integers, one of them, venturing too near the brink, fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of nearly 150 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises. When discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate witnessed his fall, and stood looking over at him with much concern.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1851.
Promotions in the Army of the United States,

made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" No. 35, of July 7, 1851:

I.-PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. Lieut. Col. Henry K. Craig, to be Colonel, July 10, 851, vice Talcott, dismissed.

Major Rufus L. Baker, to be Lieutenant Colonel, July 10,

1851, vice Craig, promoted.
Captain Edward Harding, to be Major, July 10, 1851, vice Baker, promoted.
First Lieut. Peter V. Hagner, to be Captain, July 10, 1851, vice Harding, promoted. Second Lieut. George Deshon, to be First Lieutenant

July 10, 1851, vice Hagner, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. Stephen V. Benet, to be Se Lieutenant, July 10, 1851, vice Deshon, promoted. THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Brevet Second Lieut. Charles S. Winder, to be Second eutenant, July 21, 1851, vice Patten, resigned. [Com

II .- The Secretary of War directs the assignment of officers of Ordnance to duties and station

as follows: Lieut. Colonel Baker, to be Inspector of Arsenals and Armories, in place of Lieut. Colonel Craig, promoted.

Major Symington, to Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

Major Bell, to Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

Major Harding, to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Cantain Huser, to Harner's Ferry Armory. Viginia.

Captain Huger, to Harper's Ferry Armory, Virginia.
Captain Bradford, to Charlestown Arsenal. South Ca-Captain Ramsay, to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia.

Captain Thornton, to New York Arsenal, New York.
Captain Whitely, to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
Captain Talcott, to Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
Captain Morgan, to Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana. Captain Hagner, to Frankford Arsenal, Pounsylvania.
First Lieutenant Wainwright, to Detroit Arsenal, Michigan.
First Lieutenant Callender, to Kennebec Arsenal, Maine.
First Lieutenant Kingsbury, to Little Rock Arsenal, Ar-

The Colonel of Ordnance will give the necessary preliminary instructions for carrying out the foregoing assignments Resignation, (1.)

Second Lieutenant George Patten, Third Artillery, July R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l. By order

TO THE EDITORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JULY 23, 1851. I acknowledge to have received a contribution of one huned dollars from a clerk in this office towards the erection o

he Washington National Monument. The money was enclosed and sent to him in a letter through the Post Office, anonymously signed, as a small compensation

The gentleman who received the money, in a letter to me, says : "Being paid by the Government a salary for my official services, and believing that the tendency of public officers tak-ing pay from individuals for attending to official business out of office hours would be pernicious, corrupting, and dangerous, I do not feel at liberty to appropriate the money to my own use. I therefore appropriate it to the great and noble public purpose of aiding the Society in erecting a monumer to commemorate the distinguished services and character of the Father of his Country.'

The public will commend the gentleman, and he is worthy of their confidence.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Agent. FROM MINNESOTA.

In the St. Paul Pioneer of the 10th instant we find sev ral letters from the Editor, dated at Traverse de Sjoux, whither the Editor had gone to attend the Indian treaty. These letters come down to the 4th instant. The whole party were in tents, which offered rather a poor protection from the heavy rains which were falling. Among the persons present were the Commissioners, Col. Luke LEA and Gov. A. RAMSEY HUGH TYLER. Dr. T. FOSTER. A. S. H. WHITE. WAL-LACE B. WHITE, Col. HENDERSON, and Mr. MEYER, besides several gentlemen who are friends of the Indians, and way or another to take part in the treaty.

About sunset of the 2d a band of the Upper Sioux came in across the prairie with their carts and ponies and erected

Col. H. L. Douseman arrived on the 3d from Prairie du Chein. Preparations were made this day for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence; among other arrangements was a prayer by Rev. Mr. Horkins, of the ission Station in that neighborhood. But these preparations were all rendered useless by the unlooked-for death of Dr. Honvivs. He went into the river to bothe on the morn-

two days in advance of the upper bands of Indians, fifteen hundred strong. It was expected that the council would open in two or three days.

Mr. Joun W. QUINNEY, principal chief of the Stockbridge Indians, was in St. Paul with a view of making a selection of two townships of land, on which to locate the rempant of that tribe. They now number 200 or 300 souls, and reside at Green Bay, Wisconsin. They are all farmers, and all speak English; they are educated, and but for their dark complexions, no one would take them to be Indians.

NEW APPLICATION OF STEAM POWER. - At the press room of Messrs. Childs & Platt, 49 Spruce street, we yester-day inspected a machine that was taking in broad sheets at one side and piling them up, neatly folded, at the opposite side. With but a boy to feed it, he turned out eighty folded papers per minute, and we presume it would do much more, for we see no limit to the speed at which it may be worked. Here is another step forward, and next we expect to be invited to see a machine taking in raw cotten at one end and sending forth folded newspaper at the other.—New York paper.

[One of the machines described above has been in operation in the office of the National Intelligencer for several months past, and a beautiful and most ingenious machine it is. It is geared to the same steam engine which moves the printing machine, and folds the papers as fast as they are printed. It is the invention of Mr. E. N. SMITH, of Springfield, (Mass.) and was brought on and put up in the Intelligencer office by him. - Nat Intel. 1

POSTAGE STAMPS .- A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that the reason why the postage stamps will not stick is, that persons wipe off a portion of the gum in wetting them upon their tongue, when they should wet the letter and place the stamp upon the wet place. This may be so in some cases, but not in all. Some of them are found entirely destitute of adhesive qualities.

Suspension Bridge Across the Mississippi.—The Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye states that Mr. FIRLD, who is now engaged in constructing a suspension bridge across the Ken tucky river for the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, proposes to the City Council of Dubuque to erect a suspension bridge across the Mississippi at Dubuque. He offers, if suitable charters can be obtained, to take one fourth of the stock ; or, if \$100,000 can be obtained, he will take the balance of the stock. The City Council have not replied to his pro-

PROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURTER OF JULY 10.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY .- One of the saddest spectac ever witnessed was seen this morning at No. 94 Hospital street, the residence of Dr. Vigne. The bodies of his wife, his son Jules, aged nine, Louis, aged seven, and another still younger, all lay shrouded in the habiliments of death. Yesterday they were in perfect health; to day they are all dead, victims to that inexorable monster, the cholers. Only last week a similar visitation fell upon another family

of this city. Mr. Valeton, auctioneer, went with his family to Pass Christian, carrying with them the seeds of disease. In two days he and his children, his uncle Mr. Cucullu, and P. S. A pest mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Vigne and her four children by an eminent physician traces their untimely death to poisoning, from a copper put used for WASHINGTON MONUMENT CONTRIBUTIONS:

In addition to the annual contribution of fifty dollars recently subscribed by the patriotic and public-spirited banker, W. W. Concoran, of this city, who, with his former partner, G. W. Riess, had previously contributed two hundred dollars to this noble undertaking, it may be proper to state that some other worthy and patriotic citizens also contri-bute annually to this object. These are Gen. A. HENDERson, J. W. MAURY, THOS. BLAGDEN, and B. O. TAYLOR, who each contribute twenty dollars a year. As an evidence of the patriotic feeling of the Ladies, inspired by so noble a testimonial of the People's gratitude and affection for the illustrious Father of his Country, I must not omit the name of Mrs. Julia Kerp, of Washington, who also contributes twenty dollars per annum towards its completion.

The plan suggested and so far carried out by our worthy fellow-citizen, B. B. FRENCH, Esq., to contribute one cent per diem, or three dollars and sixty-five cents, payable annually, is within the means of almost every citizen of the United States, and will, I trust, be adopted by such as desire to see this great work completed. It is an example worthy of imitation by all who feel as every American should feel towards the great benefactor of his country. The more affluent can indulge their patriotic feelings by contributing more largely, and in proportion to their means; while from those who cannot appreciate the value of the services of Washington, or feel as Americans should feel, nothing is of course

In speaking of contributions to the Washington Monument. withhold the expression of my admiration of the oble and patriotic conduct of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Temperance Associations throughout the United States. These admirable associations have, with a patriotic spirit which loes them infinite honor, contributed regularly and liberally to the erection of a lasting memorial of a People's gratitude and veneration for the illustrious WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1851.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE STATISTICS. -The postmaste t New York publishes a statement from which it appears that, during the quarter ending June 30th, 562,095 and 250,894 newspapers were received from abroad by steamers and private ships, and 531,030 letters and 414,527 newspapers sent out. This is a decrease of 141,064 letters. and an increase of 95,289 papers as to the quantity of sea letters and papers sent and received during the quarter ending March 31, 1851. To the amount of letters add the daily average domestic correpondence, and it will give about 6.098, 125 letters that have passed through the office during

AN EDITOR'S VINDICATION OF A FRIEND .- An editor, in rindicating the private character of a friend, who had been ailed for the crime of sheep stealing, thus defended him :

"We have known Mr. Thomas for twelve years. Our "We have known Mr. Thomas for twelve years. Our acquaintance commenced with that great equinoxial storm which blew down our grandfather's barn. At that time he was a young man in the prime of life, and, we think, raised the best marrowfat peas we ever eat. He was a good mathematician, kind to the poor, and troubled with fits. In all the relations of a husband, father, uncle, and trustee of common lands, he has followed the direct standard of duty. Mr. as is at this time forty-three years of age, slightly marked with the small-pox, an estimable citizen, a church member, and a men of known integrity for ten years. And as to sheep stealing, that he would have done it if he could get an opportunity is without foundation in point of fact. Mr. Thomas could have stolen our lead pencil several times, but he still the still

SEVEN PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- On Sunday morning last eleven young men of Yell county crossed the Arkansas river, eight or ten miles below Dardanelle, for the purpose of gathering plums. While they were thus engaged a thunder squall arose, when they all retreated under a large tree for protection. In a few moments the tree was struck by lightning and seven of the eleven were stricken lifeless by the subtle element. The drenching they received from the subtle element. The drenching they received from the shower, however, had the effect of restoring all of them, after having been taken on board the steamer Umpire, the officers of which, having been bailed, kindly sent out their yawl for the sufferers.—Little Rock Gazette, 4th instant.

The Alleghany Enterprise tells of a singular occ which took place a day or two since, at the house of Mr. Collin, on the Franklin road, about fourteen miles out. A young girl of genteel appearance entered the house with an infant in her arms, and asked for a drink, upon which Mrs-C. started to the spring for fresh water, leaving an infant of her own in the cradle. On her return the stranger had very mysteriously departed, and in about an hour afterwards should be a stranger had been stranger to the control of the control of the cradle. discovered, to her horror and surprise, that her own child had been taken from the cradle, and a colored one left in its place. Nothing has been heard of them since

The Chillicothe Gazette says : " Our readers may remem ber that we copied from a Portsmouth paper an account of a barrel of pork having been found but little injured in the old bed of the Scioto, where the water had not run for twenty years. Thomas James, Esq., of this city, says that pork is his! In 1804—but forty-seven years ago—be informs us, he chartered the brig Dominique, built and owned by Dudley Woodbridge and the celebrated Herman Blannerhasset, at the mouth of the Scioto. In taking down the pork from Chillicothe to the vessel, one of the boats stove just above old Dr. Hopkins. He went into the river to bathe on the morning of the Fourth, got beyond his depth, and, as he could not swim, was drowned. His body was not recovered. He left a wife and four children. This calamity converted the found is one which floated to the spot in which it was found the other day. By the way, he adds that John McCoy, encampment into a place of mourning, and no celebration was attempted.

On the 4th Martin McLeon arrived from Lac-qui Parle,

Mr. James carried South the year before, viz. in 1803. At the time the barrel was lost Mr. James was en route to the West Indies, where he sold his cargo, and then sailed in the brig to Philadelphia with sugar to James & Woodbridge."

> DEATH OF THE WHITE MODETAIN PATRIABCH .- WE learn from the White Mountains that on Tuesday night the venerable patriarch of the mountains, ABEL CRAWFORD, Eeq., departed this life. He died after a lingering and painful illness, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Crawford was one of the earliest settlers in those wild and secluded regions, having resided for about sixty years on the spot where the Mount Crawford House now stands, about six miles below the Notch valley. His name has long been iden-tified with the White Mountains, and his memory will long be cherished by all who have ever frequented those regions. Possessing a most stalwart frame and a vigorous constitu Possessing a most stalwart frame and a vigorous constitution, he was always noted for the energy and strength of his character and his sterling integrity. He was one of an honored class—the hardy pioneers of the wilderness—whose numbers are rapidly passing away. In the death of the old patriarch Crawford, the White Mountains loss one, and not the least, of their many great attractions.—Boston Journal.

PAPER MILL BURNT-Loss or LIFE.—The upper paper nill, belonging to Mr. Peter B. Heffman, in Baltimore county, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and one of the operatives, named James Smeaton, was burnt to death in the flames. He was at work up to 12 o'clock, when it is supposed he went to sleep and thus perished. The stock of paper on hand, with the materials and fixtures, were nearly all consumed.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Col. PIERSON B. READING has accepted the Whig nomination for Governor, and is about to stump the State. His election is considered certain. The Democrate appear to have no confidence in their State ticket, and to be quite unable to raise any enthusiasm in its behalf.

The late act of Congress for the settlement of land titles in California gives rise to great dissatisfaction in many parts of the State. The objection seems to be that it does not provide for prompt and final settlement, but must give rise to long-continued litigations.

It is stated that a porcelain manufactory is about to be tablished in Stockton, to be conducted by Chinese. The feld-spar of which this beautiful ware is made is found in large ages in the San Josquin Valley.

Marble of a very excellent kind and polish has just been discovered in El Dorado county. The proprietor is about to shandon gold digging for the purpose of working the mar-Dr. WOZENCRAFT, one of the Indian Commissioners, had

gone at last accounts to El Dorado county to reconcile the Indian disturbances in that region. He was accompanied by Capt. SUTTER. The miners of California were making arrange collect, on the 4th of July, subscriptions for the purpose of procuring one of the best and richest specimens of gold quartz, to be placed in the Washington Monument.

to be placed in the Washington Monument.

The Stockton Journal announces that Judge Marvis, Quartermaster of the State Battalion, under command of Maj-Savas, had left that city on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of disbanding the battalion, their services in the Indian country being considered no longer necessary.

A political discussion between Hon. Paraica Tompains, formerly Whig member of Congress from Mississippi, and Hon Robert M. McLanz, Democrat, member of the twenty-ninth Congress, from Baltimore, took place at El Placer Saloon, in Stockton, last month. The affair created much interest.